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The Case in a Nutshell.

In his "Put up or shut up" challenge treaty with the covenant would give us President Wilson is defying the other part of the treaty making power to do exactly that thing which it is endeavoring, to the best of its American ability, to do for the country.

The Treaty of Versailles, qualified and interpreted by the four reservatee on Foreign Relations, and with these reservations forming an inseparable part of the international compact, as in the case of the conventions of The Hague and in the Algedra convention, will give the country a vastly better peace than that on which Mr. Wilson is vociferously insisting on the stump; an immeasurably better peace than that which he originally projected and which he went abroad on his own hook to accomplish.

This is the right sort of "interweaving"; the only sort of interweav ing which the American people, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are now prepared to tolerate.

There has been no finer instance of true Americanism overriding the attempt at partisan and Presidential dictation than is afforded by the senior Senator from Tennessee, the Hon. JOHN K. SHIELDS of Knoxville, formerly Chief Justice of his State, in vote in committee for three of th with the purpose and spirit of the be free.' fourth, while preferring a different form of expression.

All honor to the Senators, both Republicans and Democrats, who have Forge, with but ten thousand effect surrender of American soverefraty and independence! All honor to them enterprise of stubborn individualism and self-determined autocracy until over the French alliance. it shall have been brought within the precious future!

They are not going to "shut up," and they are "putting up" for a better peace for America-putting up, as Mr. Willson violently demands

A Railroad Bill of Promise.

Senator Cummins's railroad bill, as tentatively knocked together by a special sub-committee of his Interstate Commerce Committee, has pretty Generals GREY, GRANT and ERSKINE nearly fallen flat. This is a way com- began their march to Barren Hill, promises, emerging from crucial situations, have of doing. But a suggested Washington's camp, where Layarcompromise can look like poor enough ETTE was stationed. In this, LAVAYstuff at first sight and yet with time ETTE's first independent command and effort be shaped into something Washington had actually entrusted sound and strong. The merits of this the young Frenchman with one-third national proposal, we suspect, will of his effective force, that is, 2,100 grow upon the public as the further men, with five pieces of artillery. legislative work on it proceeds inch by inch.

operation as well is sentenced to the awaited the two brothers. discard. It means that the rights of to try to do it.

though it is inconceivable that millions whole army was facing them. of men can be compelled to do effi- With General Poor at the head and cient work or to do any work at all himself in the rear, the post of greatagainst their own free will. Neither est danger, LAFAYETTE made a maslabor nor capital can ever be re- terly retreat that was a real victory, strained in a free country under demo- that beartened the country and the system which is fair to each.

Again it is true, though it is not by the same number of opponents. to be expected that railroads which have been honestly, ably and successfully managed to the benefit of their workers, their stockholders and the public served by them will volunteer to go into partnership with the ragtag and bobtail of the transportation field. Banks do not. Factories do

Mercantile houses do not. In not. dividuals do not. But for the good of all, owners of first class roads conceivably will consider turning over their properties to other hands under an equitable and honorable arrangement of retirement, so to speak, from business.

It is to be set down here, further more, as truth and fact that what is proposed for all railroads and all railroad workers in the way of bene fits, to human beings and the physica property, provided out of excess earnings beyond a reasonable return to stockholders, is nothing more, as it is nothing less, than the honestly, ably and successfully managed railroads have been doing for years,

And finally, if those who know the barm the Interstate Commerce Commission has done the country by its to the American Senators to draft a malpractice on the railroads for the better peace than that which the better part of a generation could wish that the Congress programme was to knock that unrespected body in the head along with discredited Government operation and disavowed Government ownership, we may even hope for its reform-when Congress gives evidence of wanting to do this, the biggest job now before the country right. For, as we wait to see what the real railroad measure is to be let us not be captious about any thing. Let us rather, if we can, be helpful, while rejoicing that the days of railroad scuttling promise to be over and that again the American people are coming into their own.

Lafavette at Barren Hill.

"Nothing is too small for a great nation Peres the Great became a ship and make him laugh. carpenter. So with the young nobleman, La-

PAYETTE, whose birthday we celebrate nationally to-day, September 6. He was as magnantmous in humble cir cumstances as in great affairs. That infallible reader of souls, George WASH-INGTON, read him through at a glance because of this trait. Among a score of foreigners who offered their swords-with desired high rank and large pay-the American commander gave to the young Frenchman only his full confidence. Among our an cestors, the ragged Continentals, often shoeless, coatless and in patched garments. LAFAYETTE showed himself as considerate a gentleman as when among titled officers. He honored the four essential reservations, and his men who, as ANTHONY WAYNE wrote announcement of entire sympathy at Stony Point, were "determined to

One minor incident of 1778 not re corded in the books illumined as a headlight his future path, confirming WASHINGTON'S judgment. At Valley resisted from the first the projected tive men, the American Fabius held in check thrice that number of well fed, clothed and equipped British and Hessians. When the flower burst into for continuing to resist this waning bloom there was on May 11, 1778, much needed powder burned in joy

At once the American commander resolved upon a reconnaissance. Would bounds of national common sense and the British evacuate Philadelphia? safety for the sake of the Republic's Too true had been BEN FRANKLIN'S prediction that they would not take the city so much as the city would take them. There was dramatic contrast between the bleak hills, with rage and semi-starvation, at Valley Forge and the ease, luxury and warmth of the well housed army under General Howe.

On May 18, after the feasting, revelry, pomp and pageant of the Meschianza, three British brigades under half way between Philadelphia and

Howe had nicely planned that La-FATETTE should be completely envel-Because the trial draft is nothing oped, and that at the two-fords of fike what the finished product is go- the Schuylkill, Matson's and the ing to be we need not, we cannot. Swede's, his retreat should be cut off. pronounce judgment upon it now. There was nothing mean about Howe. But we can be sure about some of For the dinner that evening he in- their customary occupations for at the things some of the incalculably vited several ladies to furnish wit least a little time to-day to give important things-which this meas and beauty for LAFAYETTE, who was thought to the anniversary of LAFAYto be both prisoner and guest of ETTE's birth and the victory of the First of all-glory be!-it means honor. His brother, the Admiral, Marne in 1914, by which German that Government ownership is aban- kept a ship waiting in the Delaware doned by important political infu- River, ready to fransport the illustri- France were brought to nothing. ences which have hankered after it ous prize to Europe, where further for years. It means that Government royal honors, in imagination at least,

the public are recognized above the common; they are often found in the teen years this statesman, represent claims of any single community or same boat of experience when their tative of all that is best in the French organization, any cult or class. It best laid plans gang agley. When character, has been his country's enmeans that the legislative represen- LAVAYETTE caught sight of the front voy here, performing the duties of tatives of the American people have files of the red coats and Hessians he his office with rare skill and tact, and learned not merely to see their duty took in the whole situation at once, endearing himself to Americans by to the whole nation but to be willing First occupying the strongest posi- his clear understanding of our insti-I tions, he sent out across the roads tutions and customs and his fine sym When we find our Congress setting and in favorable positions small de pathy with the highest aspirations of

as a political game but as a patriotic Seeing the van of these imaginary tieman, it is impossible to conceive of duty we are justified in viewing the regiments, the British on the fronts an occasion more likely to inspire him attempt with hope and awaiting the halted until the main bodies came up. to notable utterance than the double result with confidence. This is true, They thought that Washington's anniversary we are now preparing to

cratic government from quitting its Continentals and depressed the Britjob. But both can be powerfully in- ish and the Germans. Under STEUREN fluenced to stick it out by a public the winter months had been so well 1870 rose superior to disaster. We sentiment which knows that labor and utilized in drill and formations that were told that the French had decapital are working together under a never again were the troops of this teriorated, had lost their stamina; virtually new army beaten in battle but at the Marne five years ago the

> The tide of the Revolution turned at Barren Hill. The next year Wash-INGTON, with but fifteen thousand men all told, kept forty thousand Britmen all told, kept forty thousand Brit-ish troops shut up on Manhattan and In them the best humanity can boast in Rhode Island, and the path south- is adequately personlifed. ward to Yorktown was opened.

On this pivot day of freedom's war fare LAFAYETTE snatched victory out of the very jaws of defeat. One of his cannon was disabled by a British round shot which knocked its axle to flinders. What commander likes to lose a gun? Could or would LAFAY-ETTE after such a loss face Washingron, who from a height across the river was looking on and firing minute guns to warn his subordinates?

No! be would not. Unhitching the traces of the battery horses from the limber and broken axle, he had the animals driven into the barnyard of John pay for it. HARBY, a farmer living near by. Assuming that cone-half the gun was lashed by the breech to tne hind axle and the horses were whipped into racers as the cannon was dragged over miles of rocky ground. At Matson's ford there was a lively skirmish. The British rushed the Continentals, hoping to capture the wagon and gun; but our men, though they lost nine of their number. saved the piece.

Two little girls, daughters of John HARRY, saw the wagon thus commandeered, and as grandparents often told their story to men and women still living-so near are the events that link LAFAYETTE's career to our larger life of to-day. The war over, their father went to Philadelphia when it was the national capital to keep a hotel. He had not only members of Congress but also French emigrés, or refugees, as his guests. These latter the grown up girls, now young ladles, took to the first President's receptions in his house on Arch street. Nothing did these merry man." This is the proverb written in maids love better than to get Washthe but at Zaandam. To lift up a INGTON off in a corner, tell him stories

It is wholesome and refreshing to have heard, from actual witnesses that the Father of His Country was not always as solemn as eternity, nor always apparently sitting for a postage stamp portrait; but that both he and LAFAYETTE, like all truly great men, were human.

Specimen Fruit From the Geographical Studies by Colonel House and His Expensive Staff.

In the President's speech at In dianapolis this statement will be found near the beginning:

"You will remember that a Prince of the House of Austria was slain in of the cities of Serbia. Serbia was one of the small kingdoms of Europe. She had no strength which any of the great Powers needed to

A Prince of the House of Austria was slain in Sarajevo, which is no in Serbia but in Bosnia. Bosnia has been under Austrian domination since the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, and since 1908 it has been an integral portion of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Previously to 1878 Bosnia had been under Turkish rule for centuries. Sarajevo cannot be described as "one of the cities of Serbia" in 1914 without a glaring misstatement of historical and geographical facts generally known to intelligent people

broughout the world. Perhaps the misinformation is unimportant, but it is amazing that a President of the United States, who has undertaken on his own account to rearrange the boundaries of the big and little natious of Europe, does not know that Sarajevo is in Bosnia and not in Serbia.

All the more surprising in view of the circumstance that Mr. Wilson in the first three months of the year has taken the good Lord knows how are likely to be of superior intellimany hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the emergency funds entrusted to him by Congress and expended these many hundreds of thousands of dollars of the people's money to enable Colonel E. M. House to maintain one of the most extensive and costly establishments for historical and geographical research in the ever saw.

To-day's Celebration.

It is appropriate in the highest de gree that Americans should lay aside plans for the quick conquest of

In New York city that scholarly and eloquent diplomat Ambassador Jus-SERAND will be the orator of the day But mice and men have this in at the formal exercises. For seven-

out to solve a national problem not tachments or false heads of columns. our people. A gifted and learned gen-

The name of LAFAYETTE will ever remain a guide to patriotism, to gen-

erosity, to unselfish endeavor. At the Marne in 1914 there was disclosed to us the real France. The magnificent spirit of the people which endured the defeats of the war of nobility and steadfastness of the French nation were made apparent to all the sportd

We do well to pay tribute to LAFAY-

New York's income Tax to Fall on

Baseball Heroes. Many beedless young men who have not given a thought to the State income tax will have its terrors brought to them intimately by Comptroller TRAVIS'S announcement that the tax will fall even upon ball players and umpires of the big leagues who play in this State, whether they are residents or not. When the Hon. Ty Cons comes from Detroit to catch files from Yankee bats at the Polo Grounds this Georgian will have to

of it is earned in games at Detroit. The other \$7,500 is earned in the seven other cities of the American League. Therefore the Comptroller will assume that Tr earns \$1,070 in this town, which is the only American League city in this State. There is an exemption, however, of \$1,000, so Coss's State tax would be only 1 per cent. of \$70, or 70 cents.

The out of town stars of the National League will not be so fortupate, for they play in Brooklyn as well as in Manhattan. The Giants who hall from other States will have to pay a tax on all that large fraction of their salaries earned at the Polo Grounds and Ebbets Field-about 57 per cent. of their total incomes In the case of a ten thousand dollar beauty this will amount to \$47, assuming that he does not pay income tax in his home State.

It is rather pathetic to see umpires taxed, but perhaps these patient, humble men do not get salarles big enough to be hit hard. Has an umpire a home State?

REDFIELD? But why in thunde vasn't it Bunleson?

A Paris rumor has it that the Runanian situation is complicated by powerful oil interests which are said be playing a part," and Mr. La Fot-LETTE'S horrid suspicion that "power-ful oil interests" are back of the land leasing bill so complicated his inter-lectuals that he talked thirty hours to untangle his thoughts. Therefore it follows inevitably that Saint Switten had nothing to do with our weary weeks of darkness and rain: Powerful oil interests were the flood devils.

Welshman's Reef in western Australia is reported by lucky prospectors to have yielded ten tons of ore milling 163 ounces of gold. This is at the rate of about \$200 a ton, which is also about what the ore of the great Comllan deposit is as large that fortunate country's Nob Hill is doomed to be decorated with amazing palaces of bonanza kings who will live happily

Worth while repeating on this fifth anniversary of the most decisive battle of the great war is a little ditty born in the trenches behind the River Marne the second time the course of the struggle crossed that stream. It is not the epic of a Tennyson commemorating a Balaklava nor the im loo, but it is a good characterization of the spirit that triumphed:

"We beat them at the Marne, We beat them at the Alsne, We gave them hell At Neuve Chapelle, And here we are again!"

That last line, then an expression of grim determination, is now the key sentence to a glorious page in his-tory, annals in which America can proud she wrote so many brillian

Two distinguished Italian scientists Dr. MARCHAO BOLDIMI and Dr. DELLA Revens, have announced as a result of long research that children born gence. This will please those whose birthdays come in those months, but with no discount on good looks and agility noted against those born in other months there will be many who will be merry, smile and not worry.

The French Academy is very much in a quandary over the refusal of Premier CLEMENCRAU to permit any ny when he is made an Im-Balkans and elsewhere that the world mortal. Disturbed Academicians should realize that the Premier has made himself immortal without very much eremony.

Lafayette and the Marne.

day upon the Marne, did you not O valight one, back for a little space And join the conflict's mad delirium With the old arder shining on your

Did not your soul, returning from fa ways, Inspire the spirit of the embattled linthose distant, in those desperate days Yorktown and at bloody Brandy wine?

love to think of you as standing there Stemming the furious onset of th

With all your virile, all your valoro ton!

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

ARE NEW LAWS NEEDED?

Democratic Campaign Boasts That the Consumer Was Protected. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Pres ident Wilson in his address on the high Sun has been so generous to Poe re-cost of living said "existing law is in-search lately that I am emboldened to sdequate." "May I not" call attention ask its assistance in tracing Poe's resi-

to his speech of acceptance of September 2, 1916, where he says: We have put all kinds of unfair com petition under the ban and penalty the law. We have barred monopoly, He further says:

The laws against trusts have been clarified by definition, with a view to making it plain that they are not directed against big business, but only against unfair business and the pretence of competition where there Martin H. Glynn has been appo

by Governor Smith to assist in the presont crisis. Mr. Glynn was temporary chairman of the Democratic national convention in 1916, when President Wilson was renominated. In Mr. Glynn's keynote speech he said:

It [the Democratic Administration] has given a new meaning and new force to the laws restraining hig busi-ness from stiffing competition. The Underwood tariff guarantees a

profit to the producer, a fair wase the toller and a fair price to the The consumers of the nation-and means every man, woman within its borders—have

freed from a unique and oppressive sys-tem which enriched the few at the ex-pense of the many. At the same convention William Jen

ings Bryan, and every little counts, suid: It [the Democratic party] has taken

away the power of trusts to exploit the American people. It has done justice to the consumers of the country without doing injustice to any of the producers. And he inquired why the Republican

party did not go before the country and point out defects of these anti-trust laws. The platform adopted by the conven tion says: We have created a Federal Trade

Commission to accommodate the per plexing questions arising under the antitrust laws so that monopoly may be atrangled at its birth and legitimate industry encouraged, Fair competition in business is nov

assured. We have effected an adjust-ment of the tariff adequate for revenue under peace conditions and fair to the consumer and producer. Were these assertions mere "voice the air" or "visions," or is the presnt high cost of living due to fallure or the part of the Administration to enforce the laws it claimed to have er LAPAYETTE B. GLEASON

DEAN COWPER'S LEGS. The Army Taught Him How to Dres

Them for Comfort. m the Des Moines, Ia., Registe

NEW YORK, September 5.

Years ago Dean Holmes Cowper of rake University, after carefully studyig portraits of men of Revolutionary times, and, after having been presented with a frilly black satin evening by his grandmother, the property of his grandfather, decided the clothes that en of modern times wore were highly nbecoming, also uncomfortable.

Dean Cowper firmly believed they had t all "over us" when it came to stylish, ecoming and well fitted clothes.

He tried airing his opinions and even n some instances, advocated reform. He met with little enthusiasm. He abandoned active work on the idea, but he cover gave up wondering if something uldn't be done about it. Then the war came along and Dear

owper got into a uniform. Not the east of the joys that Dean Cowper got ut of the khaki was the wearing leather leggings and knee breeches. In March the dean was "demobilized." He bitterly resented the long trousers which came with "cit" clothes. just what he wanted, and came out yesterday morning with knee breeches woollen stockings, a stick, a natty sport

hat and a helted coat. And he refuses to listen to anything but admiring comments. He is perfectly omfortable and he says he won't wear ong trousers. "What will you do about evening

clothes?" he was asked. "Well, I suppose I'll have to wear those long," then suddenly getting an "it wouldn't be half bad, though would it-with black silk stockings and buckles?

Dean Cowper says a gentleman is well dressed when his boots are perfectly pol shed and his linen is clean, "And shouldn't he dress comfortably?" "I look for lots of men to wear ther

now, after having been in the army, he declared.

Peach and Honey Days of Georgia. From the Atlanta Constitution

John E. Finch, the Richmond philoso-her, asks: "What has become of the old gentleman of sixty years ago that oney and mint to fix it up with? All to drink. Everybody was sociable.

TRADE BRIEFS.

The Department of State announces that he American consular agency at West Hartlepool, England, has been closed. The telephone business of Shanghai has possible to connect any new lines since becamber, 1918. Paper pulp was imported into Japan

last year to the extent of 28,742 tons, of which 18,240 tons came from Canada and 9,000 tons from the United States. The war had a marked effect upon Swedish customs receipts. In 1918 the total receipts aggregated 62,000,000 crowns (\$10,616,000), whereas in 1918 they had been reduced to 27,000,000 crowns (\$7,-236,000). An opportunity is presented to America

tife insurance companies, under the changed conditions growing out of the war, to enter the field of underwriting in attempted. The sum total of annual life insurance premiums paid by 4,000,000 Swiss people is about 100,000,000 france, equivalent to \$12,800,000.

The Costly Cadaver. The peace mission took \$1.875,000 and President sake \$828,000 more. "No man," he declared

"Would do this to bring Back a usaless cadaver. But like Salome

With John's head on a salver, He came back at last, And he brought the cadaver To galvanise now This lamented cadaver, He's touring the land

POE AT TURTLE BAY?

The Report of a Seventh Resider of the Poet in This City.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: THE dences in this city. We already have accurate documen

tary evidence of six of these. And we are in possession of so much circumstantial evidence of his movements, employments and acquaintances that it seems impossible that there should have cen still one other residence in between any two of these six. But to-day I am handed the record of a statement by a Miss Sarah F. Miller to the effect that in her childhood she lived "in a house facing Turtle Bay on the East Rive near the present Forty-seventh street." and that "among our nearest neighbors Mr. Poe, his wife Virginia and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Clemm." count is a long one and I will not trouble you with it. But the concluding

"In the midst of this friendship they ame and told us they were soing to nove to a distant place called Fordham, where they had rented a little cottage, eching that the pure country air to Mrs. Pos a world of good."

This would place a residence near the foot of the present Forty-seventh street in between the residence at 195 East Broadway, the premises now covered by the fine building of the Educational Alliance, and the Fordham cottage. As we are unable to trace this Miss Miller, may we ask THE SUN's assistance? Surely among its army of readers some one will be able to help us locate this one more Poe domicile.

APPLETON MORGAN, President of the New York Shakespeare Society. New York, September 5.

IRELAND'S BIG VOTE. Twice This City's, Though the Population is Less.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It surprising to read that there 1,900,000 votes cast at the last Irish When we consider that the ection. population of Ireland is about 4,300,000 we must conclude that the proportion of adults, as shown by the number of votes recorded, is very large indeed. The voting record of this city, with its population of 6,000,000, compares very unfavorably with the Irish record,

Twenty years ago there were about 100 constituencies in Ireland and the average vote cast in a constituency was The total vote cast was there fore about 350,000. Since then the women have been enfranchised. When we take into account an Irishwoman's aversion to vote an estimate of 100,000 additional will not be too low.

Moreover, a great many voters looked upon both the Sinn Feiners and Orange. men as organizations leading to the same goal, namely, that of causing the British Parliament to desist from enacting remedial legislation, and conse-quently did not vote at the last election. The carelessness exhibited by the elec-tion officials, both in England and Ireland, at the last election was due to the "exigencies of state."

NON-PARTISAN. NEW YORK, September 5.

NAVY OFFICERS' PAY. Even a Rear Admiral Cannot Find

Home Within His Means, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. have read with much interest your editorial article on the pay of navy officers In the last paragraph you comment on rents in Washington and Annapolis, and in that connection I beg to invite your attention to the housing situation in the city of New York.

I have been seeking for the last two oths, without success, to find spartment for three adults in a part of made when the voter registered a year the city sultable for an officer of my rank to live in and carrying a rental within my power to pay.

The nature of my official duties makes necessary for me to live in the city and my income precludes the possibility of paying the rentals which are de manded for the one or two apartments that have been offered. I do not think can possibly find a suitable home in Manhattan for the coming winter, and shall probably be forced to take up life in two eight by ten rooms in a quas first class botel.

There are a great many officers in the navy in this district in the same pre-dicament in which I find myself.

REAR ADMIRAL, U. S. NAVY. NEW YORK, September 5.

ELISHA AND THE AXE. A Somewhat Irreverent Suggestion to the British Admiralty.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: W. read in the sixth chapter of the Second Book of Kings that the sons of the prophets said unto Elisha, Behold, the place where we dwell with thee is too small for us, let us go unto Jordan and let each man take a beam, and let us make a place where we may dwell; and Elisha said, Very well, go ahead and I will go with you. So Elisha went with them. When they came to Jordan they cut down trees. As one man was felling a tree the axe head fell into the water, and the man cried and said, Alas, master, the axe was a borrowed one

Elisha said, Where did it fall? And the man pointed out the place, Elisha cut down a stick and cast it into the water and the iron did swim, and the man put out his hand and took it out of the water.

The Scripture does not record the fact but it is presumed he returned the axe he had borrowed. We are informed that England has raised a large number of sunken ships since the war. To expedite this work of salvage expeditions should be sent to search for the lean manual particular trees from which Elisha cut! German inventions patented here, we particular trees from which Elisha cut! German inventions patented here, that stick which had the peculiar power clared B. C. Hesse, a research worker, that stick which had the peculiar power are now barred to Americans.

"When a German inventor," he said. should be sent into Palestine along the should be sent into Palestine along the idle in the patent office, open to Amer-banks of the Jordan to search for the ican manufacturers. We might even recover that sunken German fleet. ABINOTON H. CARMAN. PATCHOGUE, September 5.

Another Definition of Happiness. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Hap

piness is the inner state of soul life which only too often when translated inwardly out may be mistaken for the H. B. SONNEBORN. reverse. NEW YORK, September 5.

Kansus Appreciation

HIGHER POLICE PAY A LA GUARDIA ISSUE

Candidate Will Urge Hylan's Administration in City Is Unworthy of Support.

BENNETT STILL FIGHTS

Swann Inspects Returns and His Aids Find Some Discrepancies.

One of the lasues upon which Representative F. H. La Guardia, the Republican candidate for Pfesident of the Board of Aldermen, will make his campaign, he declared in Washington last night, was the granting by the city of the increased scale of wages demanded by the policemen and firemen. "I am willing to make that an issue,

so that the people may have an opportunity to express themselves on that question," he said. "I shall base my question," he said. "I shall base my platform on the idea that the citizens of New York, stockholders in the largest corporation in the world, shall have a real voice in the spending of their money. My platform will include economy in city expenditures."
Representative La Guardia said that

throughout his campaign, which he will open at the Bayside Republican Club on Monday night, he would express the feeling of thousands that the Demofeeling of thousands that the Demo-cratic administrations, national, State and city, are unworthy of support.

Mr. La Guardia said he hoped to devote the greater part of his time from now until election day to his campaign.

William M. Bennett, who charges that e was counted out in his race for the Republican nomination in opposition to Representative La Guardia, ventured a prediction last night. Referring to the steps he has taken to prove his asser-

on November 4."

Because the staff of the Board of Elections was busy going over the official returns to make their report within 120 hours after the primary, as required by law, Mr. Bennett made no further attempt to examine the night

There are so many discrepancies in the returns I have already inspected. he said, "that in my opinion the official canvass will on the face of the returns declare me to be the nominee. In that event there will be no necessity for a recount. In the meantime, however, papers are being drawn and the neces-sary steps are being taken to get every-thing in shape for an application to the court early next week, as soon as the result of the official canvass has been

ing and summon persons who were supwho there was reason to believe had not done so. The indication that frauds had been committed in certain districts seemed convincing, he declared. It was particularly suspicious, he thought, that

In many of those districts, the friends of Representative La Guardia point out,

Swann's Aids Inspect Returns.

The District Attorney, accompanied by Ferdinand Pecora and Albert B Un-ger, two of his aids, went to the Board on the signature books, which were sup-posed to be signed by the voters in the primaries, with the original signatures

of the Twenty-fourth Assembly district according to the District Attorney, the returns indicated that sixty-five bad been cast, of which fifty-four

jected. "Why should this be?" asked the Dis trict Attorney. He intends, he said, to subpœna every person who was reported as having voted and ask them who they

sek the courts for an order permitting him to open the ballot boxes. Mr. Swann is hopeful that he will have something

COPS GET EIGHT HOUR DAY. Jersey City Policemen to Work in

as a result of a vote taken yesterday The reserve system now in use will be discontinued, according to announce ment made by Police Chief Richard T Battersby, after the meeting, and patrol was held with the sanction of the City

ommissioners.
Unionism of police was attacked by Harry Gurley, president of the associa tion, and Harry Hammond, vice-president. Both said that a policeman couldnot fulfil his duties if affiliated with the American Federation of Labor About 5 per cent. of the Jersey City force are said to belong to a union which ecretly was organized six months ago

ON PATENT PIRATES Society Hears Dead German Rights Live in U. S.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5 .- War on patent would throw German patents, now

ecause he does not also at the same time relinquish his corresponding rights in the United States we are barred by our own laws and by our own acts from enjoying a liberty of action and a free-dom which the Germans enjoy. A dead German patent, therefore, still lives and rules in the United States."

German monopoly was made by M. L. Crossley of Bound Brock, N. J. The fast dye which America still needs is the vat dye. "At the present time," he sleuths to enter private

The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER.

Eastern New York-Fair Saturday, warmer interior; Sunday fair, warmer extreme southern portion.

Western New York-Partly cloudy and warmer Saturday; Sunday fair. and warmer Saturday; Sunday fair.

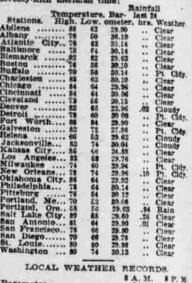
New Jersey, fair to-day and to-morrow:
moderate south winds.

Northern New England, fair to-day and
probably to-morrow; warmer in interior;
moderate south winds.

Southern New England, fair to-day;
warmer on the mainiand; fair to-morrow; moderate south winds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The tropical disturbance was apparently central Friday morning near the Island of Inagua, moving slowly northwest with moderate intensity. Pressure has fallen generally throughout the United States and it is guite lower over the West, with a pronounced central of disturbance over northern Aberta. There has, however, been no rain of consequence except in the Rocky Mountain region, Minnesota and the north Facility of the Rocky Mountain region, outhern Fierida and on the Guif coast. Temperatures are higher east of the Rocky Mountains and are decidedly above the seasonal average in the upper lake region, seasonal average in the upper Mississippl Valley and the plains States, ranging from six to twenty degrees above the neasonal average. Local showers are probable Saturday and Sunday in the upper lake region and Florida and Saturday sight or Sunday in the south portion of the east Guif district. Elsewhere east of the Mississippl River fair weather will prevail Saturday and Sunday. Temperatures will be higher over interior districts and become moderately high by Sunday in the Atlantic States.

Observations at United States Weather Sureau stations taken at a P. M. yesterds; eventy-fifth meridian time:



The temperature 1 P. M. . 72 2 P. M. . 73 3 P. M. . 74 4 P. M. . 76 5 P. M. . 78 9 A. M....66 71 12 M....71 73 8 P. M...74 78 1919, 1918, 6 P. M. . . 73 13 9 P. M. . . 68 16 12 Mid . . . 68 16

Highest temperature, 76, at 4 P. M. Lowest temperature, 59, at 5 A. M. Average temperature, 68. EVENTS TO-DAY.

Lafayette-Marne exercises, City Hall, II L. M.; Lafayette Monument, Union Quare, S. P. M.
Dinner in celebration of the victory of the first battle of the Marne by the deteration of French War Veterans, Fifth Avenue Restaurant, 7:15 P. M.
The Community Councils of National Defence, conference, at the home of Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Locust Valley, L. L. I. P. M.

P. M. Free exhibit of living aquarium fish inder the auspices of the Brooklyn Aqua-lum Seciety, Inc., Brooklyn Museum, all flay.

Telephone triangle picnic under the auspices of the Telephone Society, Ulmer Park, Bath Beach, afternoon.

Dinner to Ambassador Jusserand by the French Colony and friends of France in the United States, Hotel Plans, 6:30 P. M.

BRITISH TOY MAKERS IN FEAR OF GERMANS

Little Basis for Alarm Now, Special Cable Despatch to THE Sex.

Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. LONDON, Sept. 5 .- A deputation of British toy makers visited Sir Auckland Seddes this afternoon pleading for proection against German imports but it is doubtful if their appeal will meet with favor in view of Sir Auckland's ecent advocacy of free trade. There has been a tremendous fust raised in the British newspapers over

competit on develop

man toy makers.

e the dumping ground for these toys. his industry takes a gloomy view of the future outlook, declaring that the Ger-man production of toys has dropped 19 er cent. owing to strikes, and that competition by the Allies is greatly feared.

Although the traders of England are asking protection against the German product, they are losing no time in seeking German markets for their goods. Three British ships already have taken cargoes to Germany, to be pa'd for under the peace treaty conditions.

repeatedly that the British market would

It has been stated

German gold. Next week raffic with Germany will be spee at the Government's request, in order o relieve the docks from congestion. In shipping circles there is disbelief in an early flood of goods. The concerns which are sending ships to Hamburg cabled inquiries at what cargoes could be obtained for return voyage and were information no definite cargoes could

MASS FOR FATHER SIMMONS. The Rev. Thomas F. Burke Will Officiate at Service.

A solemn high mass of requiem will be offered at 10 o'clock this morning in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Columbus avenue and Sixtieth street, for the repose of the soul of the Rev. Gilbert Simmons, C. S. P. 4 well known member of the Paulist community, whose death occurred last Tuest day in the Homeopathic Hospital in Yonkers, after a long illness. The Rev. Thomas F. Burke, new su-

perior-general of the Paulist will officiate. Other members of the or-der will assist Father Burke and a fitlivered by a Paulist Father. Father Simmons was a convert. years old, who had spent all the y his priesthood in New York except short stay at the Paulist establish in Washington, where he was master novices. Before joining the Paulist der he studied at Oxford University and

lished by the Paulist Fathers Berlin Tax Aids Search Homes By the Associated Press

studied for the priesthood and was of-dained. He wrote on current topics for the Catholic World, a magazine pub-

ada about thirty years ago:

BERLIN, Sept. 4 (delayed) .- The Milister of Finance has empowered

the var dye. At the present time, he asserted, "there is not enough of this dye to satisfy even the shirt makers. Vat dyes are insoluble in water and will stand any amount of washing without losing their color."

asserted them from cellar to saret a force strong boxes in the general round will stand any amount of washing without losing their color."

with a fine big home grown watermeion Tuesday and for a half hour you couldn't hear the press. Thanks, Chris. With his endless palaver.

From the Barber County Inden Chris Freitag presented the Index force Bennett Makes Prediction.

"I predict that the result will show that I am the Republican nominee, and I also pred'ct that I shall be elected President of the Board of Alderman on November 4."

slips yesterday.
"There are so many discrepancies in

hat he would begin a John Doe proceed

votes in many election districts.

ne got only one or two or three or four

of Elections and started their investigation yesterday afternoon. A specia room was set aside for their use. Mr. Pecora began comparing the signatures

ago. In the Thirty-second election district rredited to La Guardia and eleven re-

If this lead develops any fraud he will

to take to the Grand Jury in a week.

Three Shifts. A system of eight hour shifts for th patrolmen of Jersey City will be adopted men will have thirty-two hours off after every six days of duty. The meeting

CHEMISTS JOIN WAR

pirates was declared to-day by the American Chemical Society in convention here. A system was discussed which

"forfeits his German patent he thereby opens that field for development and ex-ploitation by Germans in Germany, but

The promise that America will be able to produce by January in quantity the fast dyes which heretofore have been a